

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

We closed our last letter with an extract from the second edition of the *Times*, announcing that the "die was cast," and that "war in Germany was apparently inevitable." The *Times* is undoubtedly high authority with a large portion of the people of Europe, and influences stock markets and coin markets and railway shares, and the demand for cotton, and the sugar and tea dealings, very considerably by its "on dits." But in this instance it produced little or no effect. Europe, particularly England, was incredulous, and the mercantile and moneyed interest in Germany scarcely troubled themselves to look at the lowering of the political horizon. The feeling was, that the gathering cloud, although threatening, would pass away without a single thunder peal. It was thought that Austria, notwithstanding the military passion of her young Emperor, would not rush into war and bankruptcy. They calculated upon the despotic power of an empty purse. They knew, also, that Frederick William of Prussia was cautious, careful, and vacillating, and that he was very likely to recede or compromise at the last moment.

Late news justifies the above conclusions. The conferences at Warsaw are understood to have terminated in the acceptance of four out of the six propositions submitted by Prussia. Prussia consents not to abolish but to defer any popular representative assembly for those States of Germany which had joined its Union; and Austria and Russia consent to desist from their previous demand that Prussia and her allies should recognize and re-enter the reconstituted Frankfurt Diet. The Union and Diet are both suspended for the present, and the question of the Federation referred to free conferences, to be held by Delegates from the thirty-four German States. The granting of these conferences is a most important measure. It is a step in the direction in which Prussia has long wanted Germany to proceed, and which has been long refused by Austria. But we fear that the advantages of this concession will be materially neutralized by the admission of Austria into the German family, with her entire empire, and her very nearly seven millions of subjects, of all races, creeds, and opinions. We think France will have a word to say about this. One of the rejected propositions on the part of Prussia was the place where the conferences are to be held. Prussia named Dresden, Austria Vienna. The other was that the Presidency of the future German Central Power should be filled alternately by Prussia and Austria. This last is a very important question, and embraces much that has lately been contended for. But it will not, we trust, present any insuperable difficulties to the "free conference," wherever it may be held, providing such "conference" be really "free."

The Chamber of Commerce at Manchester has taken up the promotion of the growth of cotton in India with much earnestness. The British Government could not be induced last session of Parliament to respond to the wishes of the Chamber, and appoint a commissioner to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevented an increased growth of cotton in that country. The Chamber now entertains the idea of sending a private commission to India. The gentleman to whom this important and responsible service will be entrusted is, in all probability, Mr. ALEXANDER MAKAY, the author of "The Western World," who is well known in the United States. We do not think this mission could be placed in better hands.

The Anglo-Roman Church question is exciting great attention here. Both clergy and laity are taking it up very generally throughout the Kingdom. The Bishop of London, in his late charge to the clergy of his diocese, noticed the business in very unmistakable terms, and called the innovations which have lately been introduced into our Episcopal services—"the continual changes of posture, the frequent genuflexions, the crossings, the peculiarities of dress, and some of the decorations of the churches—a gross imitation of the Roman ceremonial, such as rendered the service almost unrecognizable, and furnished the observant members of the Roman Church a subject, on the one hand, of ridicule, as being a faint and meager copy of their own gaudy ritual, and, on the other hand, of exultation, as preparing those who take delight in them to seek a further gratification of their tastes in the Roman communion." This is strong language, when used by a high dignitary who has been hitherto suspected of a strong leaning towards Puseyism. In the mean time the decrees of the Papal Bull are being carried into effect; the matter is gathering interest and importance every day; and will, before the meeting of Parliament, have assumed an attitude which will demand the prompt action of that Assembly.

The Exhibition of 1851 is advancing very favorably. The building every day exhibits some new features as it rapidly takes form and substance. As the commissioners anticipated, the demand for space from the various English local committees far exceeds all possible accommodation that can be provided in the building for the English exhibitors. The commissioners have not yet been able to digest the returns, so as to decide upon the necessary reduction of space to be made in each case, or to determine upon any principle by which that reduction is to be regulated. All parties will be accommodated so far as possible. Messrs. Clowes and Spicer, the celebrated printers, have obtained the contract for printing the catalogue of the Exhibition. They give a premium of three thousand pounds for the privilege, and are to pay twopenny for every catalogue sold for the benefit of the Exhibition. The catalogue will be sold for one shilling. Another catalogue will be printed in several languages, and sold at an increased price.

London, and the country generally, continue very healthy, and the weather very pleasant and reasonable. The money market is easy. It is difficult to place money at call at two per cent., and discount for the best bills is pressed at two and one-fourth per cent. The funds were temporarily depressed by the assertion of the *Times* that the "die was cast," meaning, of course, that war had begun; but they soon rallied again, and are firm at former prices. Railway shares were also affected in a similar manner, but prices have now improved upon last week's quotations, and remain firm. The corn market has been dull without any absolute reduction in prices. We have had large arrivals both from the United States and the continent of Europe. There is a very increased consumption of breadstuffs going on, affording reason to conclude that the people are well fed, at least so far as the staff of life is concerned. The Colonial produce markets have all been dull this week, although lower prices cannot be quoted. The alarming reports about the certainty of war had a very injurious effect upon the markets. If such were the results of reports, what would be the effect of the reality? The immense number of relations that have been formed during the long peace would, if destroyed, give rise to more misery than has ever been previously occasioned by war. Many of those relations have now been interrupted since they were formed, and we doubt whether any person has figured to himself the innumerable miseries that would ensue from breaking them. At this time the universal commercial and business world seems bent upon giving a fresh impetus to industry in every direction; men are inclined to devote themselves to peaceful productive labors. An awful responsibility rests with those who, by the prostitution of their talents and

the degradation of the press, incite nations to war; and more serious denunciations will be deservedly heaped upon the heads of the monarchs who shall suffer themselves to be so incited, than have ever been called forth since power rested in the hands of the few, with an intention that it should be exercised for the good of the many. From the general dullness in the Colonial produce market we must, however, except Tobacco, which has experienced a rapid and very considerable rise, occasioned, no doubt, by the bad accounts which we receive of your late crop.

The two great events in the Theatrical world are the appearance of Mr. MACREADY at the Haymarket, in a round of his principal characters, previous to his final retirement from the stage, and the production of Mr. MARSTON's new tragedy, "Philippe of France," at the Olympic. Mr. Macready is winning additional laurels by these final displays of his great talents and accomplishments, and Mr. Marston has well sustained his fame by his present production. The acting of Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. G. V. Brooke is spoken of in very high terms of praise.

M. ESTRAKE has been elected President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Martin Arthur Shee, and, we believe, the appointment gives satisfaction to both the academicians and the public.

The last number of the *Westminster Review* contains a long and very striking article upon the Sabbath, under the title of *Sabbathary Institutions*. It is the production of the Rev. James Martineau, of Liverpool, and is marked by the boldness, the ability, and the learning which distinguish all that flows from his pen. We do not see how the Sabbatarians are to bear up against it. The same Review contains an article upon Clarkson's Life of William Penn, in which we are sorry to find Mr. Macaulay very severely handled for his strictures upon Penn in his *History of England*. We would not prejudice the question, but can scarcely imagine how Mr. Macaulay can rebut the charges of great disingenuousness and misrepresentation, not to give it a harsher name, which are here brought against him, and supported by testimony and reasoning of the most direct and conclusive character. We are very unwilling to suppose that any quarrel with the Society of Friends in Edinburgh, and their opposition to him, through which he mainly suffered a defeat at the last election, have had any part in originating this attack upon the character of their great leader and apostle. Yet this is more than hinted at.

A few new books have made their appearance. Sir FRANCIS HEAD repeats a note much struck, but little heeded, in former years, in the "Defensiveness of Great Britain." The sixth and last volume of SOUTHEY's "Life and Correspondence" has also been published. It contains remarkable letters to and from Lord Brougham and Sir Robert Peel, very creditable to both the latter, but exhibiting traces of SOUTHEY's banking after the co-operative and communistic systems, from which recent events would most likely have frightened him. Mr. Bentley has just completed a very neat and cheap edition of Mr. PEARSON's works. JOHN STODDARD's "Introduction to Universal History," and SNEYDER's "Treatise on Moral Evidence," are very useful works. A new edition of YATES's "Vindication of Unitarianism" has also been published. Mr. LORNE LEE has published part of his very useful work on *Commercial Law*, giving, in juxtaposition, what is the law respecting mercantile matters in all countries as well as in England, with a brief introduction detailing the sources and foundations of such law in each country. The volume published contains chiefly an account of that of England. SOWERBY's "Popular Mineralogy" is a small work beautifully illustrated, indispensable for the youth's library, and not to be dispensed by the adult. Three or four of the almanacs and pocket-books for 1851 have made their appearance. "Punch" is the foremost, and the "Comic Almanac" is also published. Books of *Beauty and Drawing* from *Scrap Books* are announced as forthcoming, and Christmas books and tales in great variety.

Our neighbor, FRANCE, considered in a commercial point of view, exhibits an auspicious and cheering aspect. She is in a state of prosperity, evidenced by the very satisfactory signs of a well-fed, well-clothed, and contented population. Trade was never more lively than it is at present in Paris; the demand for workmen, in almost every department, exceeding the supply. The prevailing disposition among the French is to political quietude. Having tried Kings, Emperors, and Republics, they have no further experiments to make. There are, doubtless, discontents in France, but they are not national. Property is divided, and without privilege; the laws are equal, opinion is free, and the general sentiment is represented in the Legislature. Except the extreme Socialists, there is very little disaffection to the existing state of things. The supreme power is the sole prize sought for by the rival parties of Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists; but the contention is not more violent, probably, than that which exists among you for the Presidency between Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers. The Bonapartists in France are in possession, and have that lien on the future. But LOUIS NAPOLEON is not popular with the Liberals, from his conduct in Germany and Italy; and Gen. CHANGARNIER, who directs, and who will probably continue to direct, the military power, is suspected of being an Orleanist. The French are said to be great readers and to think much, and they are a just and generous people. It cannot be imagined that the services of Gen. CAUVIGNAC are forgotten. His abilities, both civil and military, are of a high class. He is not obtrusive, but in great emergencies he has been always found equal to the occasion. Moreover, he is a sincere and consistent Republican, and probably has a greater hold upon the regards of the nation than any one belonging to either of the three dynasties. He is very likely to be again connected with the history of France. The quarrel between the President and Changarnier has been patched up; they have shaken hands at the Elysee, and the General is said to have voluntarily pledged his active support for the prolongation of the President's powers. The acceptance of General Changarnier's order of the day, forbidding all demonstrations by the army by *ritus* of any kind, is regarded as an avowal of defeat on the part of the President, and has reassured the Commission of Permanence; all the extra precautions to preserve order have been relaxed, and things have returned to their usual course, to remain so, at least, until the meeting of the Assembly.

We have been surprised at finding in a French publication of very high character, the following statement, which shows that there are only two countries in Europe in which more than half of the land is under cultivation. Out of every one hundred hectares of surface there is cultivated:

In France..... 55  
Great Britain..... 54  
Belgium..... 48  
Denmark and Prussia..... 40  
Italy and Portugal..... 30  
Germany and Spain..... 27  
Switzerland..... 25  
Holland and Austria..... 20  
Russia and Poland..... 18  
Sweden and Norway..... 14

The Madrid Gazette publishes the commercial returns for SPAIN for 1849, which show that the imports amounted to 567,181,795 reals, and the exports to 478,162,822 reals. Several of the Ministers have agreed to various reductions in their departments. Those of the Ministry of War alone amount to thirteen millions of reals. The QUEEN of SPAIN has opened the Cortes in person, and made a long and apparently very satisfactory speech from the Throne. The Military College of Toledo had been suppressed by order of the Spanish Government.

There is very little news from ITALY. Cardinal ANTONELLI is expected to resign his situation in the Ministry at Rome very shortly, and be succeeded by Cardinal Farnari, who is said to be "perhaps less Austrian, or, in other words, less anti-French." A growing coolness is stated to exist between France and Sardinia. The former Power seems to have a dislike to anything approaching to liberal

government in any part of Italy. Affairs are represented to be in a very unsatisfactory state in Naples. Three kinds of abuses are said to exist in every village—civil, military, and ecclesiastical. No foreign papers now circulate in Naples until they have undergone the revision of the Police.

News from BERLIN to the 3d instant informs us that the resignation of M. Von RADOWITZ, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been accepted by the King. M. Radowitz appears to have been opposed in his policy by all the other leading Prussian statesmen, among them MM. Manteuffel and Stockhausen, and Count Brandenburg. His retirement is an unavoidable consequence of Prussia's accepting the compromise with Austria and Russia at Warsaw. The *Times* thinks that a settlement of the Danish and German question will be materially expedited by this change in the Prussian Government. In fact, Austria has sent an officer to Kiel with despatches from the Bund commanding an immediate cessation of hostilities, and threatening the enforcement of the order, by means of the troops of the Bund, in case of refusal to obey it.

The Electorate of Hesse has been invaded in the south by the Bavarian troops in the name of the Bund, who have arrived at Hanau. The Hessian troops have been disbanded and compelled to give up their arms and accoutrements. A Prussian detachment has entered Hesse by the north, and have reached Cassel; and it seems probable that the Electorate will remain for the present in the divided occupation of the two armies. Perhaps this was one of the arrangements at Warsaw.

The King of HANOVER has succeeded in forming a new administration, with Baron Munchausen at the head of it. The change of Ministers is not to involve any change of policy.

Late news from the Colonies, including India, represent them to be tolerably prosperous, and uniformly peaceable and quiet. Some portions of our Australian dependencies are advancing with a rapidity in population, produce, and commerce which would fairly represent a reputation of your progress, did the comparison hold good in other respects. Dr. LAING, the advocate of the separation of the Colony from the mother country, has been elected to the Legislature of New South Wales as member for Sydney. The importance of that city may be estimated by the fact that 1,915 persons voted at this election—970 of them for Dr. Laing.

Late accounts from CHINA express an apprehension that the young Emperor and his Government are not so well disposed for a friendly alliance with England as the late Emperor and his advisers lately showed themselves to be. It is said that they still feel keenly the ignominy of their defeats in the late war, and that a party even openly express themselves anxious to be revenged. There have certainly lately occurred more than one instance in which a striking reluctance has been shown to draw our alliance into a closer intimacy.

NOVEMBER 8.  
The great event of the morning is the letter from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Bishop of DURHAM, on the subject of the Papal aggression, which appeared in the second edition of yesterday's papers. A meeting of the Common Council of London was held yesterday, at which a vote of thanks to Lord John Russell was carried with acclamation. It is impossible to give any abridged summary of this spirited and well-timed production without doing injury to its sentiments. We therefore send you a copy of its tenets.

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham.  
My Dearly Beloved, I agree with you in considering "the late aggression of the Pope upon our Protestantism" as "insolent and indignant," and I therefore feel as indignant as you can do upon the subject.

I not only promote to the utmost of my power the claims of the Roman Catholics to all civil rights, but I thought it right, and even desirable, that the ecclesiastical system of the Roman Catholics should be the means of giving instruction to the numerous Irish immigrants in London and elsewhere, who without such help would have been left in heathen ignorance. This might have been done, however, without any such innovation as that which we have now seen.

It is impossible to confound the recent measures of the Pope with the division of Scotland into dioceses by the Episcopal Church, or the arrangement of the districts in England by the Wesleyan Conference.

There is an assumption of power in all the documents which have come from Rome, a pretension to supremacy over the realm of England, and a claim to sole and undivided sway, which is inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, and with the law of Scotland, and, as with the Episcopal Church, the independence of the nation, as asserted even in Roman Catholic times. I confess, however, that my alarm is not equal to my indignation.

Even if it should appear that the ministers and servants of the Pope in this country have not transgressed the law, I feel persuaded that we are strong enough to repel any outward aggression. The liberty of Protestantism has been enjoyed too long in England to allow of any successful attempt to impose a foreign yoke upon our minds and consciences. No foreign prince or potentate will be permitted to fasten his fetters upon a nation which has so long and so nobly vindicated its right to freedom of opinion, civil, political, and religious.

Upon this subject, then, I will only say that the present state of the law shall be carefully examined, and the propriety of adopting any proceedings with reference to the recent assumptions of power deliberately considered.

There is a danger, however, which alarms me much more than any aggression of a foreign sovereign. Clergymen of our own church, who have subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles and acknowledged in explicit terms the Queen's supremacy, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honor paid to saints; the claim of infallibility for the Church; the superstitious use of the sign of the cross; the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written; the recommendation of auricular confession; and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by the clergyman of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprobated by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

What, then, is the danger to be apprehended from a foreign prince of no great power, compared to the danger within the gates from the unworthy sons of the Church of England herself?

I have little hope that the propounders and framers of these innovations will desist from their insidious course. But I rely with confidence on the people of England, and I will not bate a jot of heart or hope so long as the glorious principles of our immortal Reformers are alive in the hearts of the people, have been the most forward in leading their flocks, "step by step, to the very verge of the precipice." The honor paid to saints; the claim of infallibility for the Church; the superstitious use of the sign of the cross; the muttering of the liturgy so as to disguise the language in which it is written; the recommendation of auricular confession; and the administration of penance and absolution—all these things are pointed out by the clergyman of the Church of England as worthy of adoption, and are now openly reprobated by the Bishop of London in his charge to the clergy of his diocese.

I remain, with great respect, &c.

J. RUSSELL.

DOWNS STREET, NOVEMBER 4.  
There can be little doubt that the sentiments and feelings expressed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in this letter—strong protest as it is against the Papal assumption—will find a ready response from many numerous and important classes of the community, with some of which he has probably not been popular before. The letter is thoroughgoing, and that is a quality which is always in favor with the people.

The severe castigation which is given to the Puseyite clergy appears to be relished exceedingly both by the press and the people.

The affairs of CENTRAL AMERICA and the Isthmus have lately excited much attention here. An article in the *Daily News* says:

"It cannot but be apparent to the few in this country who read the American journals regularly, that an agency of some kind is at this moment busily at work in the United States to get up a breeze on the subject of Greytown and the adjacent States of Central America. There is much talk about the ambitious views of Great Britain in that quarter, and much misrepresentation of the proceedings of British statesmen and agents, consular and diplomatic. Had our friends on the other side of the Atlantic contented themselves with speaking about the folly of the far greater part of our diplomacy in relation to these regions, or to denunciations of the violence of the proceedings at Truxillo and Tigre, we could not in conscience have said a word in opposition. But to impute ambitious views and projects of sinister selfishness to the British Government is, in the first place, to do it injustice by representing it as criminal; in the second, to do it more than justice by attributing to it any distinct purpose whatever. It is, however, to be wished that the attention of the British

public and Government could be awakened in time to this same matter of Greytown and the questions more or less directly connected with it. At present a frank and friendly explanation between the English and American Governments could easily set all at rights, and permanently; if nothing is done till the underhand agitators in America have stirred up the popular mind there, this may be impossible."

From FRANCE we hear that the reconciliation between the President and Gen. Changarnier is generally regarded as a hollow truce for both parties to gain time. The news from ITALY is that the Pope has excommunicated from the bosom of the Holy Church the King, the Chambers, and the civil and judicial authorities of PIEMONTE, and all persons who have given their consent to the Siccardi laws. We do not think the anathema of the Holy Father will induce the King of Sardinia to recall the expatriated Archbishops.

PRUSSIA has sustained a great loss in the death of the Duke of BRANDENBURG; he died suddenly on the 6th instant. BARON MANTEUFFEL succeeds him as Prime Minister of Prussia. The Prussian Chambers are summoned to meet on the 21st instant. The Prussian Government has prohibited the transmission of private messages by electric telegraph through that kingdom for the present.

## FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 7, 1850.

The strife between Gen. Changarnier and the President of the Republic is stilled for the moment, but it has passed through another and most exciting phase since the date of my last. The soberest and most phlegmatic of us were looking during one day for an explosion at the Elysee which would relieve Parisian correspondence of the dullness to which it has been condemned for two or three months past; but the equal has blown over. Even the *Debats* says that a reconciliation which will last till next week, and they hope longer, has been effected. The *Pouvoir* and the *Pays* (both Bonapartists) go much further, and say that on Monday Gen. Changarnier went to the Elysee to renew for the hundredth time his most earnest, ardent, and respectful assurances of absolute devotion to Louis Napoleon. At the close of an audience, in which the General went even to the length of promising, without having been asked to do so, his most active co-operation in favor of a prolongation of Presidential authority, he took leave of the Chief of the State in terms indicating "the best possible understanding."

The alarm had been produced by an order of the day, which, without any urgent reason that could be perceived, Gen. C. had, on the 2d instant, addressed to the army of Paris without communicating it either to the President or the Minister of War, Gen. Scramm. The order was in these terms:

"In the words of the law, the army never deliberates. By the terms of the military regulations the army should abstain from any and every demonstration, and should proffer no cry while under arms. The General-in-Chief calls the attention of the troops placed under his command to the requirements."

The General-in-Chief, CHANGARNIER.

It was impossible, under the circumstances, for this order of the day to be construed in any other way than as a defying approval on the part of the General of the conduct of Gen. Neumayer, which had just been punished by the President by removal from the command of the first division and from Paris; for all pretenses were now put away, and it was admitted on all hands that Gen. Neumayer had been disgraced, because, at the famous review of Satory, he had refused to sanction the uttering of shouts by the troops of his division as they filed before the President. So palpably did the removal, although disguised in the form of advancement, bear the character of a disgrace, that Gen. N. himself has refused to accept the new appointment. Gen. C., having failed to prevent the removal, retorted, avenging Gen. N. and his own grievances by the order above given, which was assuredly meant to say to the President, "There, I assume the responsibility of Gen. Neumayer's conduct; I formally approve 'what he did; I order the successor you have nominated in his place, and all the other generals under me, as commanders-in-chief, to do what you have punished him for doing! 'Now, remove me, if you dare!'" The bravo threw Paris and the Cabinet into consternation. But the President did not dare to take up the glove. He recoiled from the crisis that would have followed. He sought an interview with the offended chief, and a truce was agreed upon. That it is a hearty reconciliation; that the General has become, or has professed to be, (as the *Elysean* journals pretend,) "devoted to Louis Napoleon"; that either has ceased to regard the other with suspicion, if not hate; that the quarrel will not soon burst out again and with aggravated violence, nobody really believes. This is a little by-gone between MM. Bonaparte and Changarnier. It will change its name and assume grander proportions upon the meeting of the Assembly, as a struggle between the Executive and Legislative authorities.

Discoveries continue to be made and arrests in consequence, proving the activity which prevails in the Democratic party. They were doubtless organizing a formidable and extensive insurrection for about the middle of this month. If the documents lately published by the Constitutional are authentic, there can be but little doubt that the new penal colony of the Marquesas will soon have its first convicts.

The election of a member of the Assembly in the department of the North is over. The returns are not yet all in; but the result has been anticipated. Gen. Labitte, who has no competitor, will receive nearly the totality of the votes given. This department, at the Presidential election, 10th December, 1848, turned out 299,038 electors. In May following, when the actual Assembly was elected, there were 290,196 voters. Under the amended electoral law there are in this department 148,518 electors, of whom 13,000 belong to the army. It appears from actual returns that just about one-half of the last diminished list of electors will take part in the election.

Gen. Cavaignac, who has returned to Paris, maintains strict silence with regard to the conflicting statements lately published respecting his expression of opinion on the question of prolongation of M. Bonaparte's term. He will, with his usual sagacity, choose his own time for making known his opinions. In the mean while, I feel assured that he has not decided upon a course of self-protection. It is not by that he would be able to subvert the interests of France as he understands them, or his own ambition. He is destined, I think, to play a leading part in as important events as any in which he has yet figured. I look for him to play that part with ability and skill, but not with that sublime self-forgetfulness of which the career of our own Washington affords the only example. This is not for the interests of France and of humanity so much to be regretted as it at first sight seemed to have been. I believe another Napoleon Bonaparte could save France from civil war, anarchy, terror, and I do not believe that another Washington could. Cavaignac's ambition is rather Cromwell's than Hampden's.

The speech of the Queen of Spain, upon the opening of the Legislative Assembly, contains the following allusion to the late attempt upon the island of Cuba from the United States:

"The provinces beyond the seas which fix so often my attention and that of my Government, have enjoyed the same peace as the peninsula. In the island of Cuba, however, a band of foreign pirates, some of the most depraved and cruel of men, have dared to commit crimes of a revolting nature. But, after a few hours, in presence of the fidelity of the population and of the valor of our forces, both of land and sea, the knaves were put to flight, and abandoned their criminal enterprise."

In Holland an amended navigation act has just been passed, which, it is pretended by some, places her upon the list of commercial nations which have abandoned all differential duties in favor of their own shipping. The *Constitutionnel* denies that this is true save in appearance, and shows that essentially and practically the principle of protection is still maintained. All things considered, the new measures are reduced to this, says the *Constitutionnel*:

"In her relations with foreign nations, Holland renounces the extra tax of thirty-two centimes per ton, already in fact almost entirely abolished, and also the differential custom duty, which afforded only an apparent protection against foreign competition. As for relations with her colonies, in favor of most inconsiderable importance is extended to foreign flags; and those privileges which are really meant to protect Dutch shipping and ensure to it the monopoly are preserved in full vigor. It is true that in the export of motives the Cabinet of the Hague speaks of suppressing colonial privileges,

but the Chambers opposed the idea most vehemently; and but the Government should attempt to realize it by the application of its pretended power of exclusive control over all colonial matters, they inserted in the decree an article tending to interdict the executive power from modifying in any manner whatever the colonial tariffs now in force."

MATEJKA, who came to Paris to make arrangements for the representation of his new opera, the *African*, has left for Berlin. It has been concluded not to interrupt the triumphs of *Le Prophete* by bringing out the new opera at present. Its first representation is put off, therefore, to winter after next.

FRANZIS DAVID is exciting great expectations by the announcement of a new opera to be performed at the Opera Comique de Paris.

RACHEL is back to Paris, after a most satisfactory tour through Europe. Gold and glory have been literally heaped upon her.

The opening address at the School of Medicine, two days since, was delivered by Professor VELPEAU. He made the eulogy of MARSHALL, who died last March, his theme. The professor is not democratic in his political opinions, how much so in his origin. Some political allusions, which grated upon the ears of the republicans who composed almost exclusively the followers of the medical lectures in Paris, were received by hisses and uproar which suspended the delivery of the address for a few minutes.

## OUR MINISTER AT LONDON.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF NOVEMBER 7.

The Lord Mayor last evening entertained, in the Egyptian Hall, the Directors of the London and Northwestern, the Southeastern, the Midland, and the York and North Midland Railway Companies, and the principal officers of the different companies, as well as several other visitors.

Covers were laid for 170, and amongst the number present we observed the American Minister, &c. &c.

After the usual loyal toasts, the LORD MAYOR proposed "The Army and the Navy," to which Colonel SIR FRANCIS SMITH and the Hon. Captain CANNING responded.

The LORD MAYOR then proposed "The health of his Excellency the American Minister, and the other Ambassadors from foreign Courts." His Lordship highly complimented Mr. LAWRENCE upon the manner in which he had fulfilled his mission at this Court, and expressed great gratification at his presence upon this occasion. The toast was most warmly applauded.

MR. ASHOTT LAWRENCE, the American Minister, who was received with cheers, said: I thank you for the courtesy and very kind manner in which you have received the toast, and on the part of my colleagues, whose health has also been drunk, I beg, with myself, to offer you, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, our united thanks. I am here to-day by your invitation, my lord; and although I am proud to be here, because I feel it to be a great distinction and a sincere compliment to my country that my health has been drunk, I confess, my lord, that there is a tinge of melancholy mixed with the feeling. This is the last time, my lord, that I shall have the honor of attending your hospitable board as Lord Mayor, [hear, hear,] and I should be doing injustice to the sentiments of my country, and to my own feelings, if I were not now to make known to you, gentlemen, from every part of England, as I understand you are, the uniform kindness I have, on the part of the United States, received during the last year from the chief magistracy of the city of London, [cheers.] His more than princely hospitality I have constantly partaken of during my year of office, and I consider it as a constant reminder to me of the kindness of the United States, [cheers.] I feel myself constrained to say, further, that I am proud now being by circumstances brought into contact with a great body of men, renowned, both at home and abroad, for their enterprise and their power—with men who are great honors to their country and to mankind, [cheers.] I meet you, gentlemen, with feelings of respect and pride. I meet you, gentlemen, with feelings of sympathy and joy, in the great objects you are prosecuting, having been myself for some time engaged in the same pursuits, [hear,] I have, likewise, pride in meeting you, because you have achieved great and glorious things for your country, and because your example has not only reached my country, but extended to every part, or almost to every part, of the civilized world, [cheers.] Yes, gentlemen, you are rapidly bringing together the railways as one of the greatest agents in the civilization of mankind, [cheers.] It has been said, and truthfully said, that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a national and a universal benefactor. In the same spirit I hold that you, gentlemen, who have made travelling so cheap that the poorest creature upon earth cannot afford to walk; that you, who are rapidly bringing together the railways as one of the greatest agents in the civilization of mankind, [cheers.] It has been said, and truthfully said, that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a national and a universal benefactor. In the same spirit I hold that you, gentlemen, who have made travelling so cheap that the poorest creature upon earth cannot afford to walk; that you, who are rapidly bringing together the railways as one of the greatest agents in the civilization of mankind, [cheers.] It has been said, and truthfully said, that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a national and a universal benefactor. 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